THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1893. WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteeath St.

Telephone Calls. Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily, including Sonday, one year......10.00 Sunday only, one year ... WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier......15 cts Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier...... 20 cts

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WELKLY.

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper

a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-age is usually double these rates. All communications intended for publication in Uns paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

companied by the name and address of the writer. THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster avenue.

CHICAGO-Palmer House.

FARGINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt YESTERDAY fully demonstrated that

all the banks now doing business in the

city are entitled to the confidence of depositors. WILL the Sullivan organs which are now assailing Mr. Denny drop generalities and proceed to definite and spe-

cific charges? THE raid of depositors upon banks which opened yesterday morning so miserably failed that it demonstrated

their soundness beyond a doubt. "How shall the Mayor know what is the political faith of Mr. Catterson?" plaintively inquires the Sentinel. He might appoint an inspector of political

EVERY day there comes from Buzgard's Bay a dispatch saying that "the President enjoyed the fishing to-day very much." Meanwhile his object lesson goes on.

Ir is not the fault of the sound banks of Indianapolis that they cannot help business men who would employ labor, but of the timid people who draw out their money and hide it away.

THE best thing the frightened people who drew their money out of the banks yesterday can do is to take it back to them this morning and ask them to take it with the promise that they will not repeat the folly of withdrawing.

THE local Democratic organs, morning and evening, are having their hands full these hot and troublous times in defending the national and city administrations. No reasonable person could expect them to succeed in the double effort, even if they had a better case.

THERE was absolutely no reason or excuse for the runs made on some of the city banks yesterday, and for the good of all concerned it is to be hoped they will not be renewed. The banks are all sound, and the best thing those can do who have checked out their money is to return it as soon as possible.

Ir there is one thing more than another that the average Democrat is sensitive about it is what he is pleased to cill exhibitions of Republican partisan ship, but what is really allusion by Republicans to commercial conditions brought about by the Democracy. After all, it isn't the partisanship but the facts that hurt.

THE St. Louis Globe Democrat remarks that "the pension-dropping policy is a long time getting round to John C. Black." But General Black, who is now denouncing the pension policy of the Harrison administration, was voted \$100 a month by Congress on the ground that he was "a physical wreck." And yet he has been Commissioner of Pensions and is now a member of the

WHILE out-and-out Democratic papers are not defending the pension bureau in suspending the pensions of men like Judge Long, of Michigan, the Springfield Republican, a Massachusetts mugy ump, applauds, proving the out-and-out thick-and-thin defender of that injustice which is the policy of Hoke Smith in the Pension Bureau under cover of the name of Commissioner

THE excited citizen and Democratic politician who declared yesterday that the run on the banks was due in part to the course of the Journal in declaring that the city is bankrupt will be liberally rewarded if he will present a quotation in which such a declaration is made. The Journal has repeatedly asserted that Indianapolis has a smaller debt than any city of its class in the country, and that the default of its bonds is due to Democratic incapacity and duplicity.

IT would, no doubt, be very gratifying to the Sullivan organs if their sugrestion that all campaign work be postloned until after the G. A. R. encamplent were to be observed by Republic-Fis, for, of course, no one supposes for I moment that the Sullivan workers are expected to follow the advice. Republicans are not so green, however. They are able to do two things at once when they harmonize so well as working for the Republicans and arranging for the intertainment of the veterans.

THOSE persons who are declaring that

night's convention and heard the rounds of cheers which greeted the name of Harrison they would have been warranted in the assumption that it was packed with the admirers of the ex-President. The truth is, there is not a full-grown Republican in Indianapolis who does not ardently wish that Gen. Harrison were President to-day.

THE BANK SUSPENSIONS.

The two bank suspensions which occurred in this city yesterday were due to circumstances which in no way affect the healthfulness of the local business situation. It is, of course, plain to everybody that the country is passing through a period of great monetary stringency, and it is not to be expected that this city should wholly escape the operation of influences which are being felt more or less severely in all directions. The stringency in the money market has developed conditions closely resembling a panic, and there is no reasoning with a panic. Whatever the cause or causes may be, the condition is one that refuses to submit to ordinary. process of reasoning. Both of the banks that suspended yesterday could have continued business in ordinary times. They are solvent in the sense of having larger assets than liabilities, but owing to the stringency of the money market and the impossibility of immediately converting securities and assets into cash they could not meet current demands.

The suspension of the Bank of Commerce has been discounted for some time. It has been generally believed since the failure of the Premier steel works that that bank would have to suspend, and the recent assignment of one of the DePauwsmade it a certainty. The suspension of the Bank of Commerce cuts no figure in local business.

The Indianapolis National might have weathered the storm had its managers taken earlier notice of its approach, and made more timely preparation to meet it. There has been no mismanagement, much less dishonesty, in the conduct of its affairs. The character of its honored president, Mr. Theodore P. Haughey, than whom Indianapolis has no citizen more universally respected and beloved, will suffer no blemish from the disaster that has befallen the bank. His integis beyond question, and in misfortune he will have the sympathy and hearty good will of the entire public. The most that can be said is that he failed to appreciate in time the gravity of the situation and the necessity of making ample preparation to cope with it. With his utmost efforts, aided by faithful and intelligent officers and liberally assisted by the other banks, he could not in a few days perfect arrangements which should have been begun weeks or months before. Whether the bank will resume remains to be seen, but the probability is that every depositor will be paid in full, and the integrity of the bank officials will be fully vindica-

We have said that these suspensions are due to circumstances which do not affect the healthfulness of the local business situation. One of the oldest and most conservative bank presidents in the city said yesterday: "The business interests of Indianapolis never were in as sound and healthy a condition as they are at present. There has been no speculating or kite flying. The city is not mortgaged to Eastern money lenders, as it was twenty years ago. Our business men are out of debt. For a number of years past there has been a steady and large accumulation of capital, and every business interest of the city is on a sound and healthy basis." The speaker did not anticipate any further trouble among the banks, and while admitting that yesterday's suspensions might somewhat aggravate the stringency of the local money market, he thought the worst was over and that times would soon begin to mend.

AS TO MR. CATTERSON.

The Sentinel devotes nearly a column of its editorial space to proving that Mr. Catterson is enough of a Republican to justify Mayor Sullivan in keeping him on the Board of Public Safety as the Republican member thereof. The very fact that Mr. Catterson or Mayor Sullivan finds it necessary to seek this sort of a defense from the Sentinel shows that there is need of it.

The Sent inel's defense consists of two parts. First, it attempts to prove that the provision of the charter which requires that not more than two members of each of the executive boards shall be of the same political party is a senseless provision, and second, that Mr. Catterson is a good enough Republican to fill the requirement. If the provision is senseless, and deserving only to be trampled on, we presume no person would dispute that Mr. Catterson fills the requirement, for, so far as known, he has never said or done anything since

his appointment on the board to indicate that he was a Republican. The requirement that the executive boards shall be composed of members of different political parties is as explicit and binding as any other provision of the charter. Its obvious intent was to insure nonpartisan boards, to prevent ring rule and machine government and to make certain that there would always be one member of each board of opposite politics to the other two, to watch them. The requirement represents the essence of the charter, which aimed at securing a strictly business administration of affairs as opposed to partisan. If the third member of the board is practically of the same party or politics in municipal affairs with the other two members the charter is violated both in

letter and spirit. The Sentinel admits that Mr. Catterson attended the Democratic primary in the Eleventh ward, and that in answer to the question, "Will you support the nominee of the convention for the nomination of Mr. Denny was an | Councilman," replied that he would. anti-Harrison victory are mistaken. | "Does that fact make Mr. Catterson Mr. Denny, as a matter of fact, has al- | a Democrat?" innocently asks the Senways been an enthusiastic supporter of | tinel. We reply if it does not make General Harrison, taking last fall a him a Democrat, it makes him a sneakprominent part in instructing voters ing, two-faced Republican, which is relative to the ballot law. Moreover, if | just as bad. Mr. Catterson voted for

ally believed that he voted the whole Democratic ticket, How long would Mayor Sullivan have kept Mr. Hawkins on the Board of Public Safety if he had voted for Mr. Herod or if he had attended a Republican primary and pledged himself to vote for a Republican candidate for the Council? How long would any Democrat be allowed to remain on the board whose Democracy was openly questioned and who was re-

pudiated by his party? The Sentinel says Mr. Catterson says he is a Republican and that ought to settle it. "Why do you call this stuff hot corn?" was asked of a man who was peddling a frozen mixture in midwinter. "Because that's its name," was the reply. Actions speak louder than words. If Mr. Catterson is a Republican he should give some better evidence of the fact than attending Democratic primaries and voting for Democratic candidates. The Mayor takes good care that the Democratic members of the boards are pronounced and decided in their politics. Let him give the Republicans the same kind of a representative or else violate the charter in an open, manly fashion by appointing an out-and-out Democrat.

DESERVING OF CONTEMPT.

It is really too bad that the Journal should have gotten out an extra street edition, yesterday morning, announcing the suspension of the banks and thereby beating the News. That emment conservator of the public weal editorially assails the Journal as a calamity howler and accuses it of precipitating trouble by anticipating the suspension. To use plain English, when the News makes to this paper. The facts are that the Journal knew absolutely, beyond all question, on the evening previous that the Indianapolis National Bank would not be open for business in the morning, but at a late hour of the night, as certain officers of the bank still entertained a faint hope that succor might be had in the morning, the Journal refrained from announcing what was even at that hour a legitimate item of news, knowing, as it did, that the hope was vain. The Journal did not use the item until the entire truth of all that was published was frankly admitted to its representative on the authority of the bank's own officers, but a few minutes before the hom for opening its doors had arrived, and the suspension was an accomplished fact. It has been less than a week since the News did precisely the same thing concerning the failure of C. W. DePauw, except that in addition to announcing the fact it speculated upon the effect it would have upon certain dianapolis institutions. The News simply "scooped" in item of news and whines like a fretful child over the circumstance. The criticism comes in bad taste from a paper that recently employed every means at its command to make it appear that the gas supply of the Indiana field was rapidly and surely diminishing. The Journal is first a newspaper, and will endeavor at all times to publish the news when it is fresh, without regard to the wishes of its carping evening contemporary.

WHO OWN THE LOANABLE MONEY.

Yesterday presented an object lesson which should not be lost upon those people who have been led to believe that the money in banks and the money which carries the business of the country is the property of millionaires and bankers who are men of wealth and are denounced under the general term of Wall street. For years demagogues of the Weaver stripe, and even of the money-holders as Wall-street goldbugs and millionaires. At times they have arrayed one section of the country against the other by reason of the prejudice they have created. They give no figures; they simply assert. If they should give figures the figures would disprove their loud-mouthed declarations as the scenes about two or three banks did vesterday. Who rushed to the banks to draw out their funds? Not millionaires or men of alleged wealth, but, for the most part, people who have a few hundred dollars, which constitutes the greater part of their means. Many of them are wage-earners or people who have saved a few hundreds, rarely a few thousand dollars, which have been put in the banks for safe keeping. The deposits of wage-earners in the Eastern States are over one hundred millions of dollars, and the depositors constitute the creditor class of the country. In the same sense, the investors in the shares of loan and building associations in cities like Indianapolis constitute a large creditor class. The withdrawal of deposits during the last three months from banks, reducing the aggregate in many large cities more than 25 per cent., has largely been the work of depositors who are men and women of limited means-a few thousand dollars at most. The run on the banks in this city yesterday will be found to have been made largely by persons holding small deposits, but the withdrawal of their money makes the difference between an easy and a stringent money market. The Weavers and the Voorheeses will not be instructed by such object lessons, but sensible people who have been deceived by them should not fail to heed the facts they teach. When this numerous body of depositors shall have recovered from their fright and shall have returned their funds to the banks, money will be as easy as it was a year ago, as there is nearly as much in the country now as at that time.

MISDIRECTED PROFAMITY.

A well-known citizen of the Democratic persuasion declared yesterday, in language rather violent for a church vestryman, that "the course of the Indianapolis Journal in regard to these business troubles had been a d--d outrage," and that it was "a d--d shame for a paper to keep on advertising the city as bankrupt when there is not a particle of truth in the statement." such persons had been in Saturday | Sullivan two years ago, and it is gener- | The gentleman seemed to be laboring | man, who "has killed his man," is out | for him before they found him.

under some excitement and desirous of relieving himself by abusing somebody, but so far as the Journal is concerned

his profanity was misdirected.

The course of the Journal in regar to recent business troubles, general and local, has been to print the news. Nothing is gained by suppressing facts, and concealing the truth does not change the situation. The Journal has neither misstated nor exaggerated the facts as they have developed from day to day, and it has done nothing to create or aggravate the situation. Any statement to the contrary is false. In commenting on the situation it has expressed the opinion that distrust of the Democratic party was the main cause of the prevailing lack of confidence, and it is still of that opinion. Swearing at the Journal is not going to alter the fact that this is a Democratic panic.

The statement of the profane vestryman that it was "a d-d shame for a paper to keep on advertising the city as bankrupt when there is not a particle of truth in the assertion" assumes a falsehood. The Journal has not advertised the city as bankrupt. On the contrary, it has copied such statements from other papers only to contradict them, and has stated that the credit of the city was equal to that of any city of its class in the country. What the Journal has said, and what it now repeats and stands ready to prove, is that through the inefficiency of the present city government and the selfish scheming of a Democratic ring the city has defaulted on its bonds, and thereby been discredited before the country. This is a large-sized fact, and the Journal proposes to keep it prominently before the such a statement it simply lies, as it | public, even at the risk of giving ofhas done repeatedly in matters relating | fense to some people who think that facts can be changed by suppressing

> A REPUBLICAN exchange must surprise its readers by printing the follow-

Ex-President Harrison thinks that the Sherman act is not alone responsible for the present business depression, but that fear of tariff changes is the chief factor in the trouble. This opinion does not explain how it was that when Cleveland was elected in 1884 a similar blight did not descend upon industry.

General Harrison was not giving full political history of the country the past eight years. If he had he might not have deemed it necessary to have stated that a Republican Senate stood between Mr. Cleveland and the country from 1885 to 1889, since it would be reasonable for him to assume that a newspaper of large circulation would have about it some man who is able to retain a few important facts of recent congressional history, such as the refusal of the Senate, in 1888, to pass the Mills bill by passing a more comprehensive protective-tariff bill than the one which was repealed by the McKin-

Two phases of human nature were developed during the run on the city banks yesterday. One man said: "I have \$15,000 in that bank, and it is trust funds, too, but I will not draw out a dollar of it, because I believe the bank is perfectly safe and I do not want to contribute to the excitement or the bank's embarrassment." Another said: "Well, I have just drawn out \$200 and I am ashamed of myself for doing it. I, too, believe the bank is safe, and I do not need the money at present, but as long as the run continues I would rather have it in my pocket." Unreasoning depositors who act without information, or against their better judgment, are the ones who cause runs.

MR. BREWSTER, the sculptor who designed the figure which is to crown the soldiers' monument, declares that it will be an outrage to make it face west, and that he will protest in writing against Voorhees stripe, have denounced it. The public should take measures to support Mr. Brewster in this position. The figure will soon be placed in position, and if the wrong is consummated it can never be corrected. It will be an everlasting shame if one member of the commission is permitted to have his way in this matter in defiance of the wishes of the artist, the demand of the public and the artistic harmony of the monument.

A WASHINGTON correspondent announces that one of the candidates for the Democratic leadership of the House is Mr. Bynum. Of his probable success.

He is now being interviewed by numerone Democratic journals on all sorts of subjects, and is keeping himself as much as possible before the public. He does not possess the requisite popularity in his own party to reach the goal of his ambition, the leadership of the House.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Driven to Dissipation. Mrs. Wickwire-Don't you admit that most of your troubles are due to drink! Dismal Dawson-Can't say that I do, mum Fact is, 'till I took to booze nobody never had no sympathy fer me.

Sensible Girl. Minnie-I never could bring myself to marry man who had been divorced. Ugh! Mamie-He'd be lots better than a widower, anyway. He couldn't be bragging about his first wife all the time.

No Rest to Be Had. Yabsley-When are you going on your vaca-

Mudge-I have concluded not to go at all. That song of "After the Ball" has spread to the country districts by this time, so I might as well stay

One on the Barber. Chollie-I wonder what I can do to get even with that doosid bawbah for cutting mel

Mudge-What was he doing when he cut you! Chollie-Shaving me, of course, Mudge-Shaving you! You have a good case against him for obtaining money under false

THERE is yet trouble among the Tillman party in South Carolina. Senator Irby has already been involved in two bitter quarrels, and now a third is on bis hands-this time with a nephew of Governor Tillman, who is the Washington correspondent of a South Carolina paper. A dispatch was printed, purporting to have been sent by Tilimso, which contained a bitter assault upon quite prominent Democrats. Irby wanted Tillman to send it. but he refused. Subsequently, he attached "Croddock," Tillman's press signature, to the dispatch, and, as Tillman avers, sent it himself. When the row which it caused came to his ears, Irby gave out that Tillman sent the dispatch. Till-

with the full story and denounces the Senator as a liar, and offers him the satisfaction of a gentleman. He says that if the Senator denies his version of the affair he will challenge him. There the matter rests; still, if duels are to be fought, the country would lose little in the deaths of such men.

THE Sentine! having represented Mr: Denny standing on a barrel of garbage shaking hands with a cholera skeleton standing on another, would it not be fair, now that the Hon. Thomas Taggart has petitioned against the garbage ordinance, to stand him on a similar barrel, grasping hands with the cholera skeleton? Mr. Taggart is the chairman of the Sullivan city committee.

THE Journal presents its apologies to the Connersville News. A chipping in yesterday's issue was inadvertently credited to another paper, when, as a matter of fact, it was taken from the columns of the News.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

EDMUND RUSSELL has had the entire control of the decorative scheme of the woman's reception room in the California building at the fair.

THERE are some words in the Chinese language that have as many as forty different meanings, each depending on the intonation used in pronouncing it.

A "GHOST ROOM" Was a novelty at a re cent church entertainment. It was a gruesome place, arranged with blue lights and death's heads, and one paid to go in and hear a blood-curdling ghost story, well told by a clever man who had got together for the purpose all the hair-raising tales he knew of. THAT was an unusual scene in a Philadel-

phia house of worship, on Sunday, when woman arose and objected to the reception of her husband as a member of the church. She said that he had not supported her for a year, and, therefore, was not a fit subject for church membership. The pastor agreed with her, and the man was refused admis-

JOHN McColly, a farmer living near Congruity. Pa, was building a fence, when a copperhead stung him on the ankle. H dug a hole in his garden, and, placing the wounded part therein, packed the ground tightly around the limb up to the knee. There he sat for eight cours, and when the foot was removed no sign of the poison was

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S nearest living kin is Mrs. Philip Barton Key, of North Carolina, a great grandniece of the father of his country. She is a lineal descendant of Mary, the mother of Washington, through her youngest son, Charles Washington. She is a handsome, majestic lady, and in features resembles the portraits of her distinguished relative.

CHRISTINA, Queen regent of Spain, is soon to undergo a dangerous surgical operation. If she should not recover, the next regent will be the Princess Isabella, widow of Count Girgenti, and next in succession stands the Princess Enlalia. As the young King is only seven years old, it is not very improbable that the recent visitor to this country may become regent of Spain.

PHRA NARAIN, who was King of Siam in 1580, opened up the intercourse between his country and France by sending an embassy to Louis XIV. The return embassy entered into intrigues with the King's Prime Minister. Phaulcon, for the reception of the Jesuits and an acknowledgment of rench supremacy. The end of the matter was that the embassy was expelled and all native Christians bitterly prosecuted. ELECTRICITY is already used as a motive

power on some English farms, and Mr. G E. Bonney, the electrician, states that it may be employed even more directly in aid of agriculture as a growth stimulator. He says that a current of electricity passing through the soil breaks up the salts into their constituent elements, and in that way nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda and phosphate of lime may be brought into forms easily available as plant food.

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE bas not much patience with the idea that a clergy man must work six days over a sermon He says: "A sermon consists of about 2,500 words. I take a cup of coffee before breakfast, and write about six pages-that is. 650 words. In the morning I dictate to my amanuensis 1,500 words. I am intensely interested in the subject, and this takes only a quarter of an hour. In the after-noon I look it over and add 500 or 600 words and the sermon is done. In all, I haven't put my hand for over two hours to

MISS MARY E. WILKINS WAS born in Randolph, Mass., and most of her life has been passed in the town which has just celebrated its centennial. She returned from a visit to the world's fair in time to be present at the celebration, although, of course, aking no public part. It has long ago been discovered by many women's clubs and other literary organizations that this somewhat shy author is not one of those who can read essays or make speeches. Miss Wilkins has recently completed her second novel. "Pembroke," which will be published by the Harpers.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

Pitiable Death of Mrs. William Coolinan-He Husband's Conduct.

Two weeks ago Ida Coolihan, the young and pretty wife of William Coolinan. driven to a desperate step by the inability of her husband to provide for her, entered a house kept by Pearl Raymonu, at No. 226 West Pearl street. Last night the woman. crazed with drink, swallowed ten grains of morphine and slept her life away. The daughter of a respectable Indianapolis family, who threw her off on account of the life she recently took up, and encumbered with a husband who day after day was a witness to her infamy, she was fairly driven to take her own life.

A week ago last Monday Mrs. Cooliban applied to Pearl Raymond for shelter and food. The applicant gave the name of Ida Connelly, and to the Raymond woman related the story which she claimed forced her to desert her home. She was raised in Indianapolis, but a few years ago, in the city of Denver, she met William Cooliban and married him, the couple removing to Chicago, where they have lived for two years. Some time ago they deoided to come here, the wife preceding her husband and taking up a residence with her mother, who lives on Beliefontaine street. A month ago her hasband came and attempted, as he claimed, to secure employment. He was unsuccessful, and failed even to provide bread for his wife. Finally the couple, in the extreme depths of poverty, decided to separate for a time, the husband to look out for himself. For the past two weeks Coolinan has visited his wife regularly, and was perfectly familiar with the life she was leading.

Yesterday he spent part of the day with her, but lett shortly after noon. About 1 o'clock Mrs. Coolihan asked permission to go out on the street, and returned at 5 o'clock somewhat under the influence of liquor. Her husband came in to see her, and a quarrel ensued between the two. brought on by some words of censure which be uttered in regard to her drinking. About 6 o'clock the woman again left the house, and a lew minutes before 7 o'clock entered the wine room of the Cook saloop on East Washington street. She sat down, and taking from a pocket a package containing 20 cents' worth of morphine. swallowed the contents. She then walked rapidly to her home and feli upon a sofa, where she lay in a balf unconscious state until her condition was discovered. Drs. Eisenbeiss and Cook were called, and worked with the patient until 11:30 o'clock, when she died without having regained consciousness.

Coolinan, the husband, came to the house just after his wife had taken the poison. and tearning that the drug would likely prove fatal left the room wringing his hands and weeping violently. He failed to return, and patrolmen Schugert and Richardson spent several hours searching

COMMITTEES ARE AT WORK

Further Arrangements About the Decorations of Encampment Week.

iscussing Methods of Keeping Order-Committee on Illuminations-Encampment Notes.

About a dozen gentlemen of the G. A. R. encampment committee on decorations had before them at their meeting last night a lot of flags and bunting. The material had been sent in by merchants, with prices accompanying it. George G. Tanner, the chairman, and Secretary Jacob W. Smith had charge of the meeting, which began with a statement from subcommitteeman Bertermann that he had seen the Union Station people, who expressed a readiness to decorate that building and Jackson Place if the committee would tell them what was expected. Mr. Elvin reported that he had called upon Superintendent Wallick, of the Western Union, Mr. Samuels, of the Postal, Superintendent Wise, of the Central Telephone Company, and President Mason, of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, in regard to decorating poles. The gentlemen named were willing to do it, but before they could give a definite answer they would have to consult with their superior

There was considerable talk about the forty-four columns to be erected in Monument Place, but decisive action in regard to them was deferred until a report is received from a subcommittee submitting designs and estimates of cost. This will be in charge of Messrs. Gibson, Kyan and Chandler, and when they report and a design is adopted bids for the work will be asked for.

The committee spent considerable time on the flags. Their attention was given to two styles, one the ordinary print of red, white and blue, which was offered at \$83 a thousand, and the other smaller, but of cotton bunting, with colors warranted to hold in the rain. One flag can be used but once, the other will do for many decorations. The committee decided the last mentioned would be better, and, though costing more-\$1.65 a dozen-would be cheaper in the end. It is a very pretty flag, and the streets, with thousands of its kind hanging from windows, will be very beautiful, L. S. Ayres & Co. are to furnish the flags at the figure given, and their canvassers will go out to-day along the line of march for the parade and take orders. The committee thought that a better plan than

to have it sell them. Chairman Tanner said A. P. Hendrickson had suggested the erection of an arch at the corner of Meridian and Seventh streets, where the parade is to form. If the committee bears the expense of erecting the arch the citizens will decorate it. The matter of design with cost of the work was referred to Mr. Gibson.

Il umination Committee,

The encampment committee on illaminations, of which Bement Lyman is chairman, considered yesterday afternoon matters coming under its supervision. In regard to the electrical display, the question arose as to the ability of the electric company to supply the current that would be required for the thousands of additional lights. Designs were shown, including G. A. R. badges, anchors, shields and arches, any one, or all of which, would make very beautiful displays. They would call for from one hundred to fifteen hundred lights. in addition, a striking design for illuminating the monument, for which 3,580 lights will be required, was exhibited. Besides, the illumination of the Circle with 5,500 lights was mentioned. All of this would he impossible with the present capacity of the electrical company, and before any definite action could be taken it was necessary to hear from the company.

Mr. Perry, of the company, was sent for and in an wer to the chairman's question said that machinery that had been ordered for an increased capacity was here, but some things yet had to be done before it could be put in place and used. When that would be he could not say positively. although he was of the opinion that it would be in place by the time of the encampment. He will inform the committee

definitely to-day. Then the artificial gas illumination was taken up, and in the course of remarks referance was made to the splendid effects of this character at St. Louis and Cincinnati. Nothing was said as to the design, but the question of cost and preparation was canvassed. It was urged that the system of this kind of illumination in the cities named be inquired about. John T. Brush offered to attend to the Cincinnati source of inquiry, and John R. Pearson is to correspond with the St. Louis Gas Company. Mr. Brush moved that a committee be appointed to snomit a plan of illumination, together with estimate of cost. This was carried, and Messrs. Brush, Pearson and Hiram Brown were appointed that committee. The committee then adjourned to wait reports from Mr. Perry and the sub-

Invited to Make Addresses

Charles W. Smith, chairman of the committee on camp fires, has written to a numher of distinguished soldiers of the regular and volunteer service, inquiring of them their intentions as to attendance at the encampment. If it is their purpose to come, he has also asked if they will preside or give short addresses at the camp fires. Letters to this effect were sent yesterday to the following:

Gen. T. J. Osberne, Chicago; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Brooklyn; Gen. John Gibbon, Washington, D. C.; Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.: Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, New York; Gen. W. H. Sloeum, New York; Gen. O. O. Howard, Governor's Island, N. Y.: Gen. Joshua L. Cham-berlain, Gen. John M. Schofield, Washington, D. C.; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Chicago: Gen. Francis C. Bariow, Gen. James A. Beaver, Harrisburg, Pa; Gen. E. MeD. McCook, Washington, D. C.; Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Washington, D. C.; Senator Manderson, Omaha, Neb.: General T. J. Wood, Dayton; Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Washington; General D. S. Stanley; General James H. Wilson, Springfield, Ill.; General John C. Black, Danville, Ill.; Hon. R. J. Oglesby, Springfield, Ill.; Hon. William T. Vilas, Madison, Wis.; General Horace Porter, New York; Corporal Tanner, Washington, D. C.; General Merrill, Boston, Mass.; Col. R. G. Ingersoll, New York; D. B. Henderson, Iowa: Gen. W. W. Berry, Quiney, Ill.; Major Ostrander, Richmond, Ind.; Capt. George H. Peck, Chicago; Hon. John M. Harlan, Washington; George W. Grubbs, Mar-tinsville; Gen. T. T. Crittenden, San Diego, Cal.; Col. R. D. DeHart, Lafayette; Capt. DeWitt Wallace, Lafavette; Col. William McLean, Terre Haute; A. P. Twinebam, Princeton, Ind.; A. Hickenlooper, Cincinnati.

Law and Order Committee.

The committee on law and order of the National G. A. R. Encampment met last night, and was presided over by its chairman. Edward Hawkins, who is also chairman of the Board of Public Safety. Theother members of the board, its cierk, Richard Herrick, and Sheriff Emmet, were also present. The committee discussed the best method for keeping the streets clear at the times of the various parades. It was decided that cables or ropes should be strung along all lines of march on the night previous to them, and that uniformed officers in sufficient numbers be placed on the inside of them to prevent any encroachment. The full force of the local department will be called upon to officiate during the week, and an extra force of about two hundred men will be sworn in. Detectives and special policemen will be here from other cities to assist in watching for crooks. They will be in citizen's clothes, and their principal work will be to watch for pickpockets who work in crowds. The committee took no definite action last night on any of these matters, and will not do so until some future time,

Encompment Notes. The department officers of Louisians will

be quartered at the Bates. Outen Post, of South Bend, will send 250 members to the encampment.

Dr. J. T. Bohm, of Paris, Ill., was here vesterday looking after accommodations for fifty members of that post. The South-street Baptist Church has been

tendered the citizens' executive board for meetings and reunions of the veterans. Inspector Winnings, of Ohio, is in the city arranging for quarters for department officers. He says the Ohioans will be here

by thousands. Stephen Wheeler, past department commander of Arkansas, was here vesterday and arranged for rooms at the Denison for the officers of his department.